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LOCATION OF NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
 Sir—I should feel obliged if you would allow me

First, I would suggest that necessary depots be established at some of the principal towns, and arranged made with steam and coach companies to take immigrants at a cheaper rate than ordinary passengers, and let them remain in these depots, where culinary and other comforts could be obtained, and where they could be kept until they were ready to start on their journey, thus being spared the exercise of the elements.

visiting justices, who would offer them advice and
aid in obtaining employment. If places such
suggested were established, say in Bombay,
Bengal, and Merimbula—Merimbula being the
most important district of the island—there
would be some hope for the craft of mauls and
servants to be able to find such as engagement
offered and accepted. By such means as these it was
a great inducement for a good class of colored
emigrate, and those having wives and families would
to a certain extent be thrown upon the world, and
teach the natives to be content with their lot.

A case came under my notice last week, which sup-
ported the idea. Two newly arrived immigrants, with their

and families (nine), landed at Morumbita from Sydney steamer, having been sent up by one of the immigration offices. These people could not afford to pay, hotels happened that I had a place in my charge empty, we let them stay for a while until they could find some place to go to. They were put to great discomfort through having furniture or any cooking utensils except kindly lent by neighbours, which must make these have a gloomy presentiment of the colony.

If such depots as I suggest were established, it would mean the means of populating the colony under a much system than at present prevails.

Yours faithfully,

STOCK IMPORTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I see that the result of the deliberations of the cultural Society on the importation of stock, is a decision to wait on the Colonial Secretary and urge the present prohibition on importation. The question deeply affecting both the producers and consumers of and so ought not to be settled of hand by a score or so of gentlemen who are not qualified to give an opinion on such a question, and who must certainly

represent the stockowners of the colony. Here are a few of men, small in numbers but very busy, who, no, are favourable to the removal of the prohibition they would make money by its removal, but against it, they would lose money. They are not responsible to be on their guard. First, there is the speculator, who brings stock out for sale, and runs no risk which may not be covered by insurance; and next there are the veterinarians whose business would be immensely increased if the prohibition were removed. The very complicated regulations proposed by the Government would most likely make their fortunes if rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease were raging in the colony. If there is

an alteration in the present system, let us at least
that it is not made at the instance of those who have
interested adverse to it. It will be the interest of the
of the stock-raising community, and we will not
after we have suffered what has been suffered in England
and when the price of meat has been more than doubled
know that a few speculators and veterinary surgeons
made money by it. The assertion made by a veterinary
surgeon at the Agricultural Society's meeting, that
the country would be more benefited by the introduction
will illustrate the absurdity into which a
desire for importation will lead those who
everything to gain and nothing to
by it. Has Mr. Stewart obtained to

germs of disease by which infection is conveyed to the animal. I have examined the microscope and have determined the nature of the organism, and why the carrying them over a distance of five miles need not occupy half a minute, should destroy them and invariably ? If so, he may be able to throw light on the question of germ development, which judiciously in the scientific world, and in which Bastian is one of the first and foremost authorities, is of sufficient importance to be seriously considered by the farmers of meat in Sydney, and I would suggest that he should take some action in the matter as such as possible. As one deeply interested in the question—having to do with the importation of disease, I trust you will excuse me.

the very great folly and injustice which is about to be
on the Ministry.

I am, yours, &c.,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS

December 3.

SPANISH AND AUSTRALIAN WINE

The following letter upon the subject of Spanish and
Australian wines, written by Mr. W. Foster, Agent-
for New South Wales, appears in the *Times* of
11 —

Sir.—A recently published Parliamentary paper, bearing the title "Translation of the new Spanish Customs Duties," contains a report by Sir J. Walsham, Chief of the Customs, on the subject of the Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, in which he gives his personal views on the subject, and his general difference of opinion upon an important question represented by the Spanish Government and her Majesty's Government. By this tariff—page 6—Great Britain is not included among those nations "which concede to Spain by reason of treaty stipulations the privilege of exemption from the payment of Customs duties on the importation of certain articles." Sir J. Walsham in his report—page 29—says: "As Great Britain, it is contended that differential duties imposed on Spanish wines, and that commerce British commerce cannot expect to receive

and positively asserts that the British Government has not accorded to the Chinese merchants the same treatment as the produce and trade of all other countries." Now, it cannot be moment supposed that in a matter of so much importance and by way of rejoinder to a previous statement by the Government, Sir J. J. Walsham would be expounding such a view, even if by inadvertence, on the other hand, it is highly improbable that the Government had no grounds whatever for their statement. It will strike any one acquainted with the manner in which the Customs tariff of the country is administered, and the lines that the Government are allowed to draw, that the de-

Spanish and other wines, particularly in
and that probably, although Sir J. Walsham says so,
literal fact with perfect accuracy and sincerity, the
Government may yet be right in the spirit of the
plaint. It is well known that the last alteration
in the tariff was made in 1872, when the duty on
trade, but also with the avowed object of admitting
treducing into general consumption the light French
The alteration consisted mainly in reducing the
wines containing only 25 per cent. of alcohol to
gallon, wines above that strength remaining subject
to a duty of 100 per gallon. It is no complaint apparent
from, or on the part of, France, that the duty on
the tariff has so far accomplished its intended num

admitting the greater number of light and pure wines, or, at any rate, of those which it is considered to export. But from the testimony of the respondents of yours, and the course taken by this matter in the Government, it may be gathered that this tariff virtually excludes a number of Spanish wines similar in other respects to light French wines, and all perfectly pure—that is to say, not artificially mixed or strengthened by alcohol—yet of sufficient alcoholic strength to render them subject to the higher and almost prohibitory duty. It is, therefore, to be admitted these wines are brought into general competition with French wines, place them upon an equal footing with French wines, require either a reduction of the duty upon all pure

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It appears to be far from generally known that claret and port wine vinegrowers in the south of the tarric run on all-four, with the exception of the possibly also of Italian, Cape, and many other wine, whose wines are the produce of rich volcanic soils, to those of Australia. It is only lately that so analysts and physiologists have been brought to account for the fact, in any quantity, of pure wines enough to contain a small quantity of alcohol. But the fact has been long notorious in Australia where it has been recently established upon both an and a scientific basis by an investigation instituted by the Government of New South Wales and Victoria, and the results of the various series of remonstrances, and their respective, Australia, and Victoria, and

authorities, against the virtually prohibitory character of their tariff in the matter of Australian wines, but I do so without effect. I had almost said that in this, as in all cases, we experience the benefit of being British subjects, and that we are enabled to secure the advantages of certain benefits conferred on British and foreign nations alike. But I shall probably be reminded that the colonies of Spain, as well as other wingrowing nations, are no less so than the Australian colonies; and it remains to be seen whether an identity of interest in the case will be sufficient to secure for the colonies concerned fuller and more effective consideration than they could obtain on their own account. Certainly there is no reason to expect an impartiality not extended to British colonies.

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R. J. THURLES and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
L. E. TROSKELD.—On Circular Quay, at 3, Maryborough Place.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 21, Rooms Subdivision of Newington Estate.

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